BRITISH WORKERS TO OUST PACIFISTS

American Labor Mission Returns Greatly Impressed With Their Earnestness.

LEADERS DOOMED TO GO

French Artisans Also for the War, Except a Small Socialist Faction.

With the message that British and ing decision to fight the war to the com plete defeat of Germany the American Labor Mission which has been touring Great Britain and France for the last two months returned unannounced to this country last night and reported that its aims had been accomplished. Although the spirit of the British workers is almost unanimously in favor of the war James A. Wilson of Cincinnati, chairman of the commission, made the direct charge that some of the British labor leaders who are not them. made the direct charge that some of the British labor leaders, who are not themselves workingmen, have been leaders in the movement advocating discussion of peace with German workingmen, and asserted that a new British labor party is being organised for the purpose of removing those leaders from the workingmen's council.

Mr. Wilson named Ramsey McDonald, Raiph and Philip Snowden and Arthur Henderson as among the advocates of peace discussions with the German workingmen who, he said, repeatedly have been denied entrance to the ranks of the British workers.

Visited the Fighting Fronts.

"We were abroad something more than two months," Mr. Wilson said. "We raveled all over Great Britain and France and visited the American, French and British fighting fronts. We were invited to go to Italy, but did nec

were invited to go to Italy, but did not have the time.

"The attitude of the British worker is for the war. He is doing everything he can to bring success in this war. There are, however, a certain class of people who term themselves leaders of later who are in reality not workingmen, but members of a labor political mark.

"Some of these men are the ones who are advocating peace talks with German workingmen. The mission had opportunities to speak to thousands of workingmen in shipyards, munition plants and in railroad yards and the like, and in all cases the roller of the American in all cases the policy of the Américan Federation of Labor, which representa-tives of American labor from all over the country have adopted, was received with cheers and practically unanimous

"No," he replied, "The only approach to Bolshevikism in Great Britain was pacifism and that was in existence long efore the Russian revolution. The Brit th workingmen are to have a new labor

workers of the politicians who now are endeavoring to exploit labor.

"The sentiment and spirit of the Brit-ish and French workingmen is marvel-lous. When we were in London a week men's residential section. In that raid thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 wounded. But when it was over the mothers and fathers looked about them, that if their sons could go to the firing line and fight they could stand for air

same as the British. It is only the mi-nority of the French Labor party, which s Socialistic, that adopted a programme circle German workingmen. That pro-gramme falled not only because it was yoted down by the majority of the French workers but because the Germans themselves never expressed a will ingress to talk in such a conference.

American Morale Excellent.

Mr. Wilson replied "undoubtedly" to a question whether in his opinion Ger-man propagandists were back of that movement among the French working-

Describing his trip to the American front Mr. Wilson said members of the commission found the morale of the American fighters excellent. He denied indignantly reports which had reached this country before he left that drunkenness and disease were general among he soldlers. He said that not one American fighting man had been seen mioxicated and that a medical examina-tion of 2,009 of them failed to reveal a single one infected with disease of any They are a sober and a healthy he said.

still is in Ireland, where it was at the that the Germans were making use of the Sinn Fein troubles two weeks are. Until that sub-committee reports

The paper went on to state that there leither Mr. Wilson nor the other re-

turned members of the mission would discuss the situation as it affects Ireland. Those who returned with Mr. Wilson were George L. Berry, William H. Johnston, Martin F. Ryan, Joseph P. Fréy, William Short, Chester M. Wright and the Misses Melinda Scott and Agnes Nearly The will ston for a day or two st They will stop for a day or two at continental Hotel and then will go o Washington to report to Mr. Gompers. and women.

SIBERIA EXPEDITION URGED.

SIBERIA EXPEDITION URGED.

Italian Conant Says Intervention
Is Only Hope of Nation.

By the Associated Press.

Tokio, May 23 (delayed).—On his servival here Italian Consul Decuadra, at Harbin, said that the Russians in Siberfs were helpless and hopeless and that the only way of saving the country is by intervention. He said that there is great danger if this does not occur, as everything is in chaos. In the Consul's opinion a Japanese or alided army of 100,000 could restore law and order as far west as Irkutak, but should have considerable reserves in view of the possibility of a German army cooperating with the Bolsheviki.

Decuadra says that it is true that the Bolsheviki have armed German and Austrian prisoners. Gen. Sement Capendar and Capendar and Austrian prisoners. Gen. Sement Capendar and Capendar

PORT WORTH, Tex., May 80.—Lieut. P. Mihleder, instructor at Talinferre eld, died to-day from injuries received dinectar, when his machine crashed the earth. Lieut. Busing, who was th him, escaped with perceibes.

Germany Is Recruiting in the Baltic Provinces

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Box. PARIS, May 30 .- Germany has

PARIS, May 30.—Germany has begun a campaign to utilize the vast reservoirs of men in the Baltic provinces to augment the decimated ranks of her army, according to a despatch from Switzerland, which says that the Dorpster Zeitung, the German propaganda organ for the Baltic countries, publishes an appeal to the young men of Courland and Livonia inviting them to serve under the German flag.

"Germany has now more than ever need of soldiers," the publication adds, "and it is natural that the children of the provinces delivered from the Maximalist tyranny should give themselves up to enable Germany to intensify her effectives, and to perform their duty like all the children of the empire."

RUSSIA ASSURED OF U.S. FRIENDSHIP

Lansing Denies That Consuls Aided Anti-Bolshevik General.

Volcona, May 25 (delayed).—Ambas-sador Francis has made public a statement from Secretary Lansing danying that American Consuls aided Gen. Semenoff, anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, or others who are seeking to bring about a counter revolution in Siberia. The state-ment says the American Government has received appeals from several groups in Siberia, but has ignored them. Specifi-cally, the United States refused a re-quest by Gen. Semenoff for assistance from American engineers, and instructed the engineers not to aid the General or to assist in any civil war movement. The statement declared the friendly attitude of the United States toward Rus-sia has not changed, and has not been

sta has not changed, and has not been affected by the withdrawal of diplomatic courtesies. [This apparently refers to Russia's refusal to transmit code messages between the American Embassy and American consulates in Siberia.] In his communication to the Ambassador Mr. Lansing says further:

"The Department desires you to re-

"The Department desires you to re-flect the friendly purposes of the United States toward Russia, which will remain unaltered so long as Russia does not willingly accept autocratic domination by the Central Powers."

with cheers and practically unanimous approval.

"The purpose of the mission was to oppose the pacifist movement among labor abroad; to report the situation back to Samuel Gompers and to give representatives of American labor a chance to see the war at the actual fighting front."

Bolshevikism Has No Following.

Mr. Wilson was asked whether reports were true that success was following efforts of German and Russian propagandists to spread Bolshevikism to England and other parts of Great Britain.

"No," he replied, "The only approach to Bolshevikism in Great Britain was pacifism and that was in existence long the control of the deares."

Mr. Lansing's communication was in reply to the charge of the Russian Foreign office that the American Consult at Washington on May 9 that Mr. Lansing had instructed the Ambassador to inform the Bolshevik Government that there was no basis for the charge.

The demands presented by the Bolshevik Foreign office to Mr. Francis included removal of John Caldwell, American Consult at Vladivostok, and definition of the attitude of the United States toward the Bolshevik Government.

PLANS FINNISH PEACE. Agrees to Open Negotia-

tions for Armistice.

both on the Baltic, to Russia, which pledges itself not to fortify them. In touch with the British and French divirued in the Russia is willing to cede a strip slone to the right and left, retired with of westerly Murman territory, giving them.

Finland access to the Arctic Ocean.

Splendid and brave things have been controlled to the right and left, retired with them.

GERMAN VICE PLOT AIMED AT ASQUITHS

Continued from First Page.

secure the names of several thousands The explanation of this reference was discovered in an article in the previous

libels were directed against whole class of people, not excepting the very highest in the land. The writer said that there had been many persons who had been prevented from putting their full strength into the war by corruption and blackmall and the fear of exposure; and that there were reasons for supposing that there were reasons for supposing that the Germans were making use of

The paper went on to state that there existed in the "Cabinet Noir" of a certain German Prince a book compiled by the secret service from the reports of German agents who had infested Eng-land, spreading vice and debauchery More than a thousand pages of the book were filled with the names mentioned by German agents in their reports, includ-ing the names of 47,000 English mer

Then there was the suggestion that



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ALLIES OFFSETTING FOE'S BIGGER FORCE

Continued from First Page.

They always had the best of it, as they could have held forever and retired only to keep in touch with the Fiftieth on their left, when at last, after suffering heavy losses in officers and men, they could do nothing but fall back.

could do nothing but fall hack.

Before they did so, in spite of all they had already gone through, they made a desperate effort to win back that grim and terrible Craonne Plateau, the soil of By the Associated Press.

Moscow, May 27 (delayed).—Foreign
Minister Tchitcherin has sent a note to Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, announcing that Russia accepts the German proposal to begin peace network to the cession of Forts Ino and Ruivola, both on the Baltic, to Russia, which pladges itself not to fortify them. In

Finland, evidently under the instructions of Germany, has been insisting on
the cession of the Murman territory,
making it an indispensable condition to
peace negotiations. This will give Germany a port on the Arctic and enable
her to establish a submarine base.

Spiendid and brave them,
done on the Craonne Plateau; several
times that glorious cemetery of chalk
and bones has been defended by the
French under a smoking deluge of German shells through which it seemed
that nothing could live, but those very
Frenchem would be the first to say that no page in the tragic story of the plateau has a nobler message for France and her defenders than that last death charge of our English territorials.

Gallantry in Face of Death. Gallantry in Face of Death.

On another part of the British front, down on the plain to the right in the Bois de Germicourt, south of Ville-en-Bois, a working party of French territorials, older men than ours, got mixed up with details of our Twenty-fifth Brigade during a rear guard action which was fought until hardly any of them were left alive—of the Englishmen only a few survivad.

On the Vesle at the end of the first day the English cyclist battalion stirred the French, at whose side they were fighting, to a glow of enthusiastic admiration by the gallantry they showed in defending Fiance.

So as the fight goes on the soldiers of the two countries are learning all

of the two countries are learning all the time to understand and appreciate each other's qualities in a way they never had a chance of doing before. Germans have given us two things of the greatest value—they began by giving us unity of bommand, now they are adding that even greater boon, selfsacrifice in a common cause. That was the one thing needed to weld us into a fighting weapon against which not even the strength and science of a militarist nation will be able to

PROCLAIMS NATIONAL PORESTS

Wilson Puts White Mountains i New Preserves.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Wilson, by proclamation announced to-day, has established three new national forests in the East—the Whits Mountain, about 391,000 acres in Maine and Hampshire; the Shenandosh, about New Hampanire; the enenandean, about 165,000 acres in Virginia and West Virginia, and the Natural Bridge, about 99,000 acres in Virginia. The latter does not contain the natural bridge, which is about four miles from its boundary. Title to all the lands has not been taken but the areas have been approved for but the areas have been approved for

purchase.

The proclamation is the last step in carrying out the law passed in 1911 for building up Eastern national forests. The Pisgah national forest in North Carolina and the Alabama national forest in Alabama are the only Eastern areas heretofore designated.

olam of the order of the German Eagle and the order of the Prumian Crown.

Miss Allan had no German associations to his knowledge.

Argentine Ambanacder on Way.

Busnos Arms, May 20.—The battleship Rivadavia, with Dr. Romule 2 ship Rivadavia, with Dr. Romule 3 ship Rivadavia, with Dr. Romule 3 ship Rivadavia, with Dr. Romule 3 strike would completely tie up all the trolley carries between the pany.

Busnos Arms, May 20.—The battleship Rivadavia, with Dr. Romule 3 strike would completely tie up all the trolley carries in the Frankfurier Zeitung the Germans strike would completely the up all the trolley carries in the Frankfurier Zeitung the Germans at Pewnal and Sennington in Vermont.

Berkshire Carmen Vote to Strike.

The Nation's Honor Roll

Total to date

Washington, May 30.— Thirty-five names were on the casualty list issued to-day by the War Department as SEVERELY WOUNDED.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

SQUIRES, GBORGE, Lieutenant, St. WELLS, RALPH R., private, Woodstock, III.

DIED OF DISEASE. DIED OF DISEASE.

HEBB. HARRIS H. sergent lakeland. Fis.
DOUGLASS. EARL J. corporal. Clinton, Mo.
ANDERSON, DAVE. private. Plaquamine. La.
BERLIY. CLAY, private, 50 West Twentyseventh street, New York city.
EYANN, WRELEY J. private, Dallas, Tex.
COWAN, ANDREW. H., private, Belmont,
Mich. BARVET, ROBERT, private, Rustburg, Va.
JOHNSON, VICTOR EARL, private, Weyer hauser, Wie MURRAY, BICHARD, private, Round, S. C. NELSON, LESTER N., private, Mankato

RICHARDSON, GEORGE F. Jr., private Manchester, N. H. VAN NESS, BYRON W., private, Minne

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. BALO. ROE A. private. Columbus. O. LEWIS, EARL L., private, Tryonville, Pa. EDWARD A. Lieutenant, Roche WILLIAMS, GEORGE N., corporal, Hender-

BROWN, JOSEPH H. private, 1749 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, Staten Island. PRISONER PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CRAWFORD, JAMES P., Lieutenant, War-

PREVIOUALY REPOSTED MISSING, NOW REPOSTED ALIGHTLY WOUNDED, COOK, HARRY 1. private, Easthampton. Conn. Minn. THROMER, WILLIAM, private, Eagle Mills, Ark. FOE DELIBERATELY FUEL SAVING HITS **ALL PRIVATE YACHTS**

All Pleasure Craft Ordered to Permanent Berths.

Special Desputch to THE STN

Washington, May 30.— Motorboats and yachts used in sailing the seas of pleasure must anchor for the war. The Fuel Administration issued an order today which denies fuel to privately owned pleasure vessels of this sort and they are directed to seek a permanent port. The yachts of the wealthy now out upo n, self-the waters may use enough gasolene, That fuel oil or coal to get home, but with ald us that their cruising ends until peace

While the saving of coal and oil will not be relatively large the amount is deemed of sufficient volume to warrant curtailment and is in line with other similar measures which are being con-sidered with a prospect of their being incorporated in orders in a short time.

FINNS PROTEST TERRORISM.

They Assert 70,000 Have Been Im LONDON, May 30 .- A Russian wireless despatch says the central committee of Finnish workmen has protested against the terrorism of Finland by the White Guard, asserting that 70,000 per sons, the majority of them Social Dem-ocrats, have been imprisoned and bru-tally treated. Of these 20,000 are

still condemning persons to death en masse, although the civil war is over.

BOMBED HOSPITAL German Fliers Used Flares to

Pick Out Target.

By the Associated Press WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 29 (delayed) .- The German air attack of Tuesday night on American hospitals in a town many miles behind the front was carried out with the utmost apparent deliberation. The enemy airmen used umbrella flares to aid them in picking out their targets. Their bombs also started a fire in garage, which lighted up the neighborhood in which is situated one of the four finest cathedrals in France, built in the twelfth century:
The airmen also turned their machine

The airmen also turned their machine guns on the firemen engaged in fighting the fiames and upon ambulance drivers. Besides the killing of one French nurse and the probable mortal injury of another, flying glass slightly injured a number of Americans. The patients in ne American ward were in some case ried out of their beds by the shock of comb explosion. In some of the hos pitals it was necessary to remove the patients, including some Americans, to

LABOR MINISTER LOYAL.

British Calinet Member to Figh Unionists Who Oppose War.

LONDON. May 30,—The Minister of Labor, George H. Roberts, presided last night at a dinner given by the Industrial was begun by Finnish troops, assisted Labor, George H. Roberts, presided last by the Germans. In one day, the despatch continues, 158 women prisoners were killed. Many Sisters of Mercy of the Sacred Guard were put to death without trial. Field courts-martial are case of the mission. During the war, he case of the mission. During the war, he added, most of the representatives of British labor had proved themselves

Mr. Roberts said he was prepared to take his stand with those of the labor movement who were to be trusted to

never be resuscitated," he continued "Those people who are anxious to slow their affection for Germany had better go to Germany to carry out their desire

REPUBLICANS PLAN ATTACK ON WASTE

Coming Campaign Probably to Two Members Oppose Pro-Centre Largely Against War Department.

NO RAPS FOR PRESIDENT FEAR DISASTROUS EFFECT

Share in Immunity of Commander in Chief.

Special Despatch to Tan Ber. WASHINGTON, May 20 .- Waste of publio funds and alleged shortcomings in the executive departments and particularly in the War Department will constitute the key note of the approaching Republican campaign for the control of Congress. In addition to the "win the war now" slogan determined on by the ublican chieftains there will be criti-

Republican chieftains there will be criticism from practically every stump of the failures of the administrative branches. Republicans are not going to the country with an attack on President Wilson. Their plea will be to "stand by the President as Commander in Chiaf," but there will be an unsparing criticism of some of President Wilson's subordinates and their administration of the duties entrusted to them.

Indications are that the attacks will centre on Secretary Baker and the War Department. While the President probably will not escape indirect criticism on the charge that he has failed to surround himself with the best men available for the conduct of the war, the heavy Republican guns will be turned on the enormous amounts spent for aviation and ordnance, the slowness in production of aircraft and ordnance, the long delay and internal rows involving the shipping programme and the alleged laxity of the Department of Justice in administration of war time legislation. That Postmaster-General Burleson and the mail service will be attacked harshly is practically certain. There also may be criticism of the food and fuel administrations.

Inquiry among Republicans develops Inquiry among Republicans develops, however, that their principal grievance concerns what they regard as waste of public funds. They contend that Congress has given the Administration practically every dollar requested, but that accomplishments of the first year of the war were not commensurate with the year sums appropriated and expended. nefficiency, they will claim, has been ap-parent in various administrative parent in various administrative branches and especially in the War De-partment, where necessary changes in personnel were not made until forced by public opinion within the last few weeks.

That the War Department should have summoned to its aid the country's greatest executives will be contended and the Shipping Board is scheduled for attack because of its dilatoriness to

attack because of its dilatoriness in drafting men of the ability of Charles M. Schwab.

The rather belated calling of Edward R. Stettinius and John D. Ryan to the aid of the ordnance and aircraft situa-tions in the War Department will be cited as what might have been done

R. Stettinius and John D. Ryan to the aid of the ordinance and aircraft situations in the War Department will be cited as what might have been done earlier in the war.

Three Principal Issues.

One of the Republican leaders in Congress was asked to-day ypon what grounds Republicans would ask support in the next campaign.

"There are three things which come to mind immediately," he said. "We shall protest against the profiteering which has existed and the large waste of public funds. We shall demand that the country's best men should be put forward to with mind war quickly, and that the country's best men should be called to aid our administrators. A few have been called lately. We shall demand strict accountability as to every piblic servant. These criticisms and suggestions are consisted and suggestions are consisted to a solit in the Mar Council which consists of Director-General of which consists of Director-General of which consists of Director-General of the War Council, which consists of Director-General of the War Council, which consists of Director-General of the War Council which consists and industry which consists of Director-General of the War Council which consists of Director-General of the War Council

SIXTY-NINE IRISH DEPORTED.

Sovernment Still Considering ditions of Detention.

LONDON. May 30 -Sixty-nine Feiners have been deported from Ireland for internment in England, according to Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ire-land, who spoke in Commons to-day. land, who spoke in Commons to-day The statement was made in reply to question whether the deportees would be tried in England or in Ireland. Mr. Shortt said that the conditions under which they would be detained were being considered.

CURTAILMENT PLAN DIVIDES CABINET

posed Cuts in Manufacturing Activities.

Wilson's Advisers Will Not Supporters Argue There Is Not Enough Coal and Steel to Go Around.

> Special Despatch to THE SUR. WABHINGTON, May 80 .- President Wilson's War Cabinet is divided on the United States and the shutting down of "non-comential" or "less essential" industries. This division has been sharply drawn at several recent meetings of the War Council at the White House.

The President for the present is keep ing "hands off," leaving responsibilit squarely up to the men who are charged with working out the industrial prob lems of the war.

The War Industries Board and the

Fuel Administration are working to gether on a programme of curtailinent that will mean a considerable out in s number of manufacturing industries. At least two of the President's stronges advisers are strongly opposed to this programme and are opposing it at every opportunity.

May Have to Cut War Industry. These men take the view that there are

not sufficient data at hand at the present time to prove the wisdom of the course of curtailment. At least one of a rate that it, instead of so-called non-essential industries, will have to be held down to keep from bringing about a sit-uation where the products turned out cannot be transported or used.

Opponents of curtailment take the

view that a serious out in the productiv-ity of any industry may have a far reaching and unexpected economic and financial effect that may prove dangerous, if not disastrous. They believe that a shutdown without ample provisions for workmen, for the capital and credits involved and for the general business situation in the communities affected will have a far reaching effect. They contend that necessity for such a course has not been shown and that the sten is being taken to ward off a possibility rather than a fact.

Those who are working out the indus-trial curtailment, however, declare most emphatically that there is not enough coal or steel or other materials to go around and that use of these products by non-essential industries must be stopped to insure a sufficient supply for

Admit Coal Shortage Peril.

Board, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Vance Mc-Cormick of the War Trade Board.

With respect to coal, opponents of curtailment are urging greater efforts to increase production, to lighten the necessity of cutting down productive activity.

Roslyn Honors First War Dend.

here to-day. The tablet is the work of here and to Edmund Quattrocchi and is affixed to with the Pre-a granite boulder near the Clock Tower. a platform:



LOOK FOR THE RED WHITE AND BLUE SO-CO-NY SIGN

POLARINE the oil that crowds out friction and seals in power

Standard Oil Co. of New York

CONGRESS RECESS **MEETS OPPOSITION**

Leaders Say That Lawmakers Should Remain on the Job for Revenue Bill.

Special Desputch to The Sus

WASHINGTON, May 30. - Suggestions that it would be politically unwise for Congress to take a recess while its committees are considering the Administrathem is strongly of the opinion that war ition's war revenue bill cropped out at industry is beginning to produce at such | the Capitol to-day in opposition to the tentative plan of the Ways and Means Committee to arrange a recess.

Several members representative of the rank and file believe Congress will appear in a most favorable light if it remains on the job. The President's revenue message, it is argued, declares that politics is adjourned," and is the best ampaign argument for the member who stays in Washington instead of returning home to watch his political fences.

Representative Ferris, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said to-day he regarded the recess programme as "not feasible." Representative Hull of the Ways and Means Committee thinks some of his committee colleagues are making a mistake in urging a recess, and that Con-gress, with the other departments of the Government, should continue to perform its functions steadily rather than revea

an inexcusable desire to send its mem-bers home to their campaigns. The compromise plan suggested is that both houses shall enter into such respec-tive agreements as will permit members to get leave of absence from time to time. This could be arranged by the

who stays here and attends to his duties Mr. Wilson has said that performance of country on their records. A member who stays here should be in infinitely beite shape than he who runs back home and worries the voters with pleas for his po-

litical future." Roslyn Honors First War Dead.

Special Despatch to The Sty.

Roslyn, L. I., May 30 — A bronze tablet excelled to the memory of William the present situation, and that despite H. Tailer, the first Roslyn soldier to the plans of the leaders to arrange a refall in the present war, was definated cess the rank and file may prefer to stay here to-day. The tablet is the work of here and take chances for reelection cess the rank and file may prefer to stay

The Variety Is Such in the Present Showing of

Saks Suits for Men at \$25, \$28 and

That no man could possibly fail to find something entirely to his liking at each and every price.

NE !housand five hundred suits, in about forty distinct models, and in so many woolens and color variations that we didn't even attempt to count them. This will give you an idea of what variety means in popular priced suits at Saks.

There are single-breasted styles in three-button high waisted effects exhibiting new treatments in pockets and lapels; and a variety of smart double-breasted models that have a degree of quality all the way through found in no other ready-tailored clothing.

¶ Nowhere in this country is there assembled such a showing of suits at these prices. We have the color you want, the material you prefer, with better tailoring in any suit you select than most men think possible in popular priced clothes.

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Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.